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Three new genera of the Aleocharinae from the Oriental Region and Africa (Coleoptera, Staphylinidae: Aleocharinae)

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A b s t r a c t : Three new genera and one new species are described and illustrated: *Paratachyusa* gen.nov., *Paratachyusa luzonica* spec.nov., *Weineria* gen.nov. and *Caenopoda* gen.nov. Their affinities and taxonomic position are discussed.

K e y w o r d s : Coleoptera, Staphylinidae, Aleocharinae, Oriental Region, Africa, taxonomy, new genera, new species.

Introduction

In the course of my revisions of Tachysini genera three undescribed genera of Aleocharinae was discovered in the study material. The new genera and new species are described below. The material used for this study is deposited in the following collections: NHMW - Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien (H. Schillhammer), MNHN - Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris (N. Berti) and NME - Naturkundemuseum Erfurt (J. Willers).

Paratachyusa gen.nov. (Figs 1-5, 6-8)

Type species: *Paratachyusa luzonica* spec.nov.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body: Medium sized, length 3.2 mm. Body slender, parallel-sided, convex, shiny.

Head: Circular in outline, temples gradually arcuately narrowed to hind angles; eyes large and strongly protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above longer than postocular region; genae not margined. Antennae very long, weakly increase in width apically, extending to 3/4 of elytra. Gular sutures parallel-sided, widely separated. Maxillary palpi 4-segmented (Fig. 1), palpomere 1 very short, palpomere 2 elongate, slightly widened apically, palpomere 3 as long as 2, distinctly widened apically, palpomere 4 short, subuliform. Labial palpi 3-segmented (Fig. 2), palpomere 1 rectangular, palpomere 2 shorter and narrower than 1, palpomere 3 narrower and much longer than length of palpomeres 2 and 3 combined, widened towards apex. Ligula (Fig. 2) narrow, bifid to about 1/3, lobes divergent apically. Mandibles curved towards apex, right mandible with distinct molar tooth at middle of inner margin. Labrum (Fig. 3) transverse, weakly arcuately emarginate apically and with characteristic arrangement of setae.

Thorax: Pronotum as long as wide, distinctly convex, shiny, widest in apical third, lateral sides narrowed sinuately to obtuse hind angles. Hypomera fully visible in lateral view. Mesocoxae moderately separated (Fig. 4). Mesosternal process relatively wide, triangular, narrowly rounded at apex, extending to 1/3 of mesocoxae. Metasternal process very long, rounded at apex, extending to about 2/3 of mesocoxae. Mesocoxal cavities not margined posteriorly by fine bead.

Elytra: Elongate, wider than pronotum, lateral sides arcuate, widest in posterior 1/4, postero-lateral angles weakly sinuate (Fig. 5).

Abdomen: Moderately constricted at base, parallel-sided, widest at level of tergites 5 and 6, tergites 3-6 distinctly transversely impressed at base, impressions coarsely and very densely punctuate, punctures subconfluent and giving granulose appearance, tergites 5 and 7 subequal in length, sternites 3-5 weakly transversely impressed at base, impressions coarsely and densely punctuate. Legs elongate, metatarsus long, exceeding to about 3/4 of metatibia; basal segment of metatarsus slightly shorter than following two tarsal segments combined, segments 2 and 3 subequal in length, segment 4 shorter than 3, segment 5 shorter than 4 and as long as 1; tarsal formula 4-5-5.

E t y m o l o g y : The name (gender: feminine) is composed of Latin adjective para (=similar, closely related) and the generic name *Tachyusa*.

A f f i n i t i e s : The type species clearly represents a genus in the tribe Tachysini. The new genus is closely related to *Tachyusa* ERICHSON, but it maybe distinguished from that genus by the shape of labial palpi, the shape of ligula, the elytral lateral sides less arcuate and widest in posterior 1/4, the tergal basal transverse impression with characteristic granulose punctuation, the abdomen less constricted at base and by the longer and slender maxillary palpi.

***Paratachyusa luzonica* spec.nov. (Figs 6-8)**

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body. Length 3.2 mm, convex, parallel-sided, shiny; ground colour pitchy brown, abdomen black, legs yellow, antennae black with antennomeres 1-2 and 11 reddish-brown.

Head circular in outline, convex, shiny, narrower than pronotum; widest across eyes; eyes large, strongly protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above longer than postocular region; surface of head without microsculpture; punctuation relatively coarse and dense, punctures relatively deep; pubescence very short and scattered, directed inward. Antennae very long, weakly increase in width apically, extending to 3/4 of elytra, antennomere 3 longer than 2, antennomeres 4-10 longer than wide, decreasing in length, antennomere 11 nearly coniform.

Pronotum quadrate, convex, shiny, widest in apical third, lateral sides rounded in front, clearly sinuately narrowed to obtuse hind angles; narrowly and shallowly impressed medially; before base with small and shallow transverse impression, surface lacking microsculpture; punctuation relatively coarse and dense; pubescence short and moderately dense, at midline directed anteriorly.

Elytra elongate, slightly wider than pronotum, lateral sides arcuate, at suture slightly longer than pronotal length at midline; surface lacking microsculpture; punctuation similar to that on pronotum.

Abdomen parallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-6 each with deep transverse impression,

impressions coarsely and densely punctuate, punctures subconfluent and giving granulate appearance, tergal punctuation relatively coarse and dense, but finer and sparser than that in impressions, surface without microsculpture; pubescence very short and sparse, directed straight posteriorly.

Female: Tergite 8 sinuate apically (Fig. 7), sternite 8 broadly rounded apically (Fig. 8). Spermatheca as in Fig. 6.

Male unknown.

Material examined: Holotype: ♀: Philippines: Luzon, Albay, 40 km N Legaspi, 1 km W Malilipot, Busai Falls, 23.II.1998, leg. H. Zettel (NHMW).

***Weineria* gen.nov. (Figs 9-14, 15-18)**

Type species: *Ischnopoda cincta* PACE 1999: 79

Description: Body: Medium sized, length 3.2 mm. Body slender, parallel-sided, convex, shiny.

Head: Circular in outline, temples broadly arcuately narrowed to hind angles; eyes small and weakly protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above shorter than postocular region; genae distinctly margined. Antennae short, moderately increase in width apically, reaching base of pronotum. Gular sutures parallel-sided, widely separated. Maxillary palpi 4-segmented (Fig. 9), palpomere 1 very short, palpomere 2 elongate, slightly widened apically, palpomere 3 longer as 2, distinctly widened apically, palpomere 4 long, slightly shorter than 3. Labial palpi 3-segmented (Fig. 10), palpomere 1 elongate, palpomere 2 rectangular, shorter and narrower than 1, palpomere 3 narrower and longer than length of palpomeres 2 and 3 combined, distinctly widened apically. Ligula (Fig. 10) narrow, bifid to about 1/2, longer than palpomeres 1 and 2 combined, lobes divergent apically. Mandibles curved towards apex, right mandible with distinct molar tooth at middle of inner margin. Labrum (Fig. 11) transverse, weakly arcuately emarginate apically and with characteristic arrangement of setae.

Thorax: Pronotum transverse, distinctly convex, shiny, widest about middle, lateral sides arcuately rounded, hind angles obtuse. Hypomera narrowly visible in lateral view. Pronotal pubescence short and scattered, directed straight posteriorly without distinct median line (Fig. 12). Mesocoxae moderately separated (Fig. 13). Mesosternal process relatively narrow, rounded at apex, with distinct median carina at midline, extending to about 1/2 of mesocoxae, and covering the apex of metasternal process. Metasternal process elongate, rounded at apex, extending to about 1/2 of mesocoxae. Mesocoxal cavities margined posteriorly by fine bead.

Elytra: Elongate, wider than pronotum, lateral sides arcuate, widest about middle, postero-lateral angles distinctly sinuate (Fig. 14).

Abdomen: Weakly constricted at base, parallel-sided, widest at level of tergites 5 and 6, tergites 3-5 distinctly transversely impressed at base, impressions coarsely and densely punctuate, tergite 5 longer than 7, sternites 3-5 weakly transversely impressed at base, impressions coarsely and densely punctuate, punctures large and deep. Legs elongate, metatarsus long, exceeding to about 4/5 of metatibia; basal segment of metatarsus as long as following three tarsal segments combined, segments 2-4 subequal in length, segment 5 as long as segments 3-4 combined and shorter than 1; tarsal formula 4-5-5.

Etymology: A latinised adjectival form (gender: feminine) of the surname of Prof. Wanda WEINER, after whom I am pleased to name this genus, in appreciation for great help to me in various projects.

A f f i n i t i e s : Based on morphological characters, the new genus is attributed to the tribe Tachyusini. It is easily recognized among the other genera of Tachyusini by the mesosternal process with distinct median carina and covering the apex of metasternal process, the elongate 4 segment of maxillary palpi, the very long and widened apically 3 segment of labial palpi, the characteristic shape of ligula and by the pronotal pubescence directed straight posteriorly without distinct median line.

***Weineria cincta* (PACE 1999) comb.nov. (Figs 15-18)**

Ischnopoda cincta PACE 1999: 79

R e d e s c r i p t i o n : Body: Length 3.2 mm, convex, parallel-sided, shiny; ground colour yellowish-red, abdomen red, tergite 6 black, legs yellow, antennae red with antennomeres 1-3 yellow.

Head circular in outline, convex, shiny, narrower than pronotum; widest across eyes; eyes small, weakly protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above shorter than postocular region; surface of head without microsculpture; punctuation fine and dense; pubescence very short and scattered, directed inward. Antennae short, moderately increase in width apically, reaching base of pronotum, antennomere 3 shorter than 2, antennomeres 4-9 longer than wide, decreasing in length, antennomere 10 as long as wide, antennomere 11 nearly coniform.

Pronotum transverse, strongly convex, shiny, widest about middle, lateral sides arcuately rounded; before base with very small and shallow transverse impression, surface lacking microsculpture; punctuation fine and dense; pubescence short and scattered, directed straight posteriorly without distinct median line (Fig. 12).

Elytra elongate, slightly wider than pronotum, lateral sides arcuate, at suture slightly longer than pronotal length at midline; surface lacking microsculpture; punctuation relatively coarse and dense, much coarser than that on pronotum.

Abdomen parallel-sided, bases of tergites 3-5 each with deep transverse impression, impressions coarsely and densely punctate, tergal punctuation relatively coarse and moderately dense, surface without microsculpture; pubescence short and sparse, directed straight posteriorly.

Male: Tergite 8 truncate apically (Fig. 17), sternite 8 produced apically (Fig. 18). Aedeagus as in Figs 15-16.

Female unknown.

M a t e r i a l e x a m i n e d : Holotype: ♂: Madagascar Nord, Montagne d'Ambre, ex coll. ROUDIER (MNHN).

***Caenopoda* gen.nov. (Figs 19-24, 25-27)**

Type species: *Ischnopoda tamdaoensis* PACE 2001:195.

D e s c r i p t i o n : Body. Medium sized, length 4.6 mm. Body slender, parallel-sided, convex, shiny.

Head: Circular in outline, temples strongly narrowed to hind angles; eyes large and moderately protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above subequal to that of postocular region; genae distinctly margined. Gular sutures parallel-sided, widely separated. Maxillary palpi 4-segmented (Fig. 19), palpomere 1 very short, palpomeres 2 and 3 subequal in length, slightly widened apically, palpomere 4 long, slightly

shorter than 3. Labial palpi 3-segmented (Fig. 20), palpomere 1 elongate, palpomere 2 rectangular, shorter and narrower than 1, palpomere 3 narrower than 2, subequal in length to palpomeres 2 and 3 combined. Ligula (Fig. 20) relatively wide, bifid to about 2/3, nearly as long as palpomeres 1 and 2 combined, lobes divergent apically. Mandibles curved towards apex, right mandible with distinct molar tooth at middle of inner margin. Labrum (Fig. 21) transverse, with very small and deep emargination in middle of apical margin and with characteristic arrangement of setae.

Thorax: Pronotum as long as wide, distinctly convex, shiny, widest in apical third, lateral sides sinuately narrowed to obtuse hind angles. Hypomera not visible in lateral view. Pronotal pubescence short and moderately dense, directed straight posteriorly without distinct median line (Fig. 22). Mesocoxae very widely separated (Fig. 23). Mesosternal process long and wide, broadly rounded at apex, extending to about 3/4 of mesocoxae. Metasternal process wide and short, broadly rounded at apex, extending to about 1/4 of mesocoxae. Mesocoxal cavities margined posteriorly by fine bead.

Elytra: Quadrate, wider than pronotum, lateral sides arcuate, widest about middle, postero-lateral angles weakly sinuate (Fig. 24).

Abdomen: Very weakly constricted at base, widest at base and weakly narrowed posteriorly; tergites 3-5 distinctly transversely impressed at base, first two impressions coarsely punctuate, third impression smooth, impunctuate; tergites 5 and 7 subequal in length, sternites 3-5 weakly transversely impressed at base, impressions coarsely punctuate. Legs elongate, metatarsus long, exceeding to about 3/4 of metatibia; basal segment of metatarsus very elongate, as long as following two tarsal segments combined, segments 2-4 decreasing in length, segment 5 as long as segments 3-4 combined and shorter than 1; tarsal formula 4-5-5.

E t y m o l o g y : The name (gender: feminine) is composed of Greek adjective *caen* (=new, unknown) and the ending of the generic name *Ischnopoda*.

A f f i n i t i e s : The type species of the new genus was described by PACE (2001) in the genus *Ischnopoda*, but its membership of Tachyusini is at present uncertain. The systematic position of the new genus will be analysed in generic revision of Tachyusini (PAŠNIK in prep.). The new genus is easily recognized among the other genera of Tachyusini by the shape of ligula and labial palpi, the elongate 4 segment of maxillary palpi, the pronotal hypomera not visible in lateral view, the labrum with small and deep emargination in the middle of apical margin and by the pronotal pubescence directed straight posteriorly without distinct median line.

***Caenopoda tamdaoensis* (PACE 2001) comb.nov. (Figs 25-27)**

Ischnopoda tamdaoensis PACE 2001: 195

R e d e s c r i p t i o n : Body. Length 4.6 mm, convex, parallel-sided, shiny; ground colour reddish-brown, elytra and tergites 5-7 black, legs brown with tarsi yellow.

Head circular in outline, convex, shiny, narrower than pronotum; widest across eyes; eyes large, moderately protruding from lateral contours of head, length of each seen from above subequal to that of postocular region, temples strongly narrowed to hind angles; surface of head with fine isodiametric mesh microsculpture; punctuation fine and dense; pubescence very short and moderately dense, directed inward. Antennae missing.

Pronotum as long as wide, strongly convex, shiny, widest in apical third, lateral sides sinuately narrowed to hind angles; before base without transverse impression, surface

with obsolete transversely stretched isodiametric mesh microsculpture; punctuation fine and dense; pubescence short and moderately dense, directed straight posteriorly without distinct median line.

Elytra as long as wide, slightly wider than pronotum, lateral sides arcuate, at suture slightly shorter than pronotal length at midline; surface lacking microsculpture; punctuation fine and dense.

Abdomen weakly narrowed posteriorly, bases of tergites 3-5 each with deep transverse impression, first two impressions coarsely punctuate, third impression smooth, impunctuate, tergal relatively coarse and moderately dense, surface without microsculpture; pubescence short and moderately dense, directed straight posteriorly.

Female: Tergite 8 produced apically (Fig. 26), sternite 8 broadly rounded apically (Fig. 27). Spermatheca as in Fig. 25.

Male unknown.

Material examined: Holotype: ♀: Vietnam-N (Tam Dao), 55 km NNW Hanoi, 15-23.IX.1997, 800 m, leg. A. Napolov (NME).

Zusammenfassung

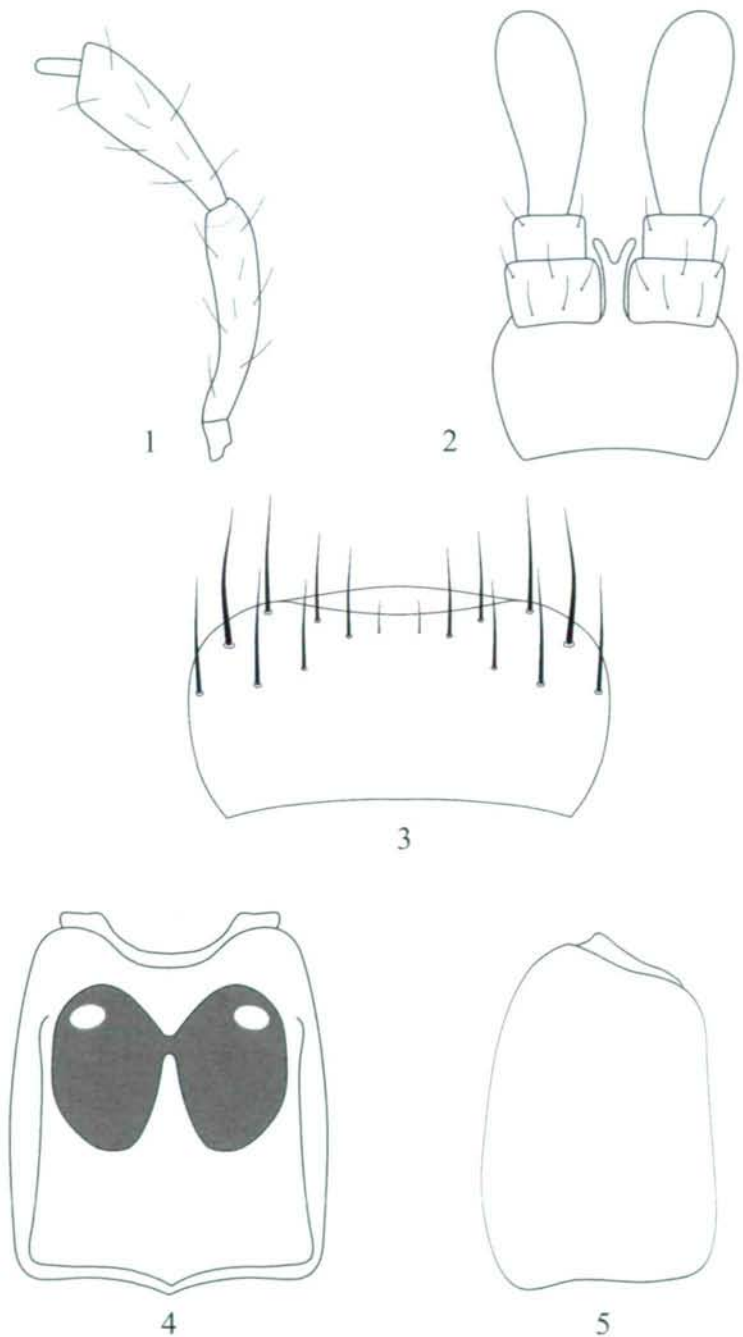
Drei neue Gattungen sowie eine neue Art der Familie Staphylinidae wurden beschrieben und illustriert: *Paratachyusa* gen.nov., *Paratachyusa luzonica* spec.nov., *Weineria* gen.nov. and *Caenopoda* gen.nov. Ihre Verwandtschaft sowie taxonomische Position wurden diskutiert.

References

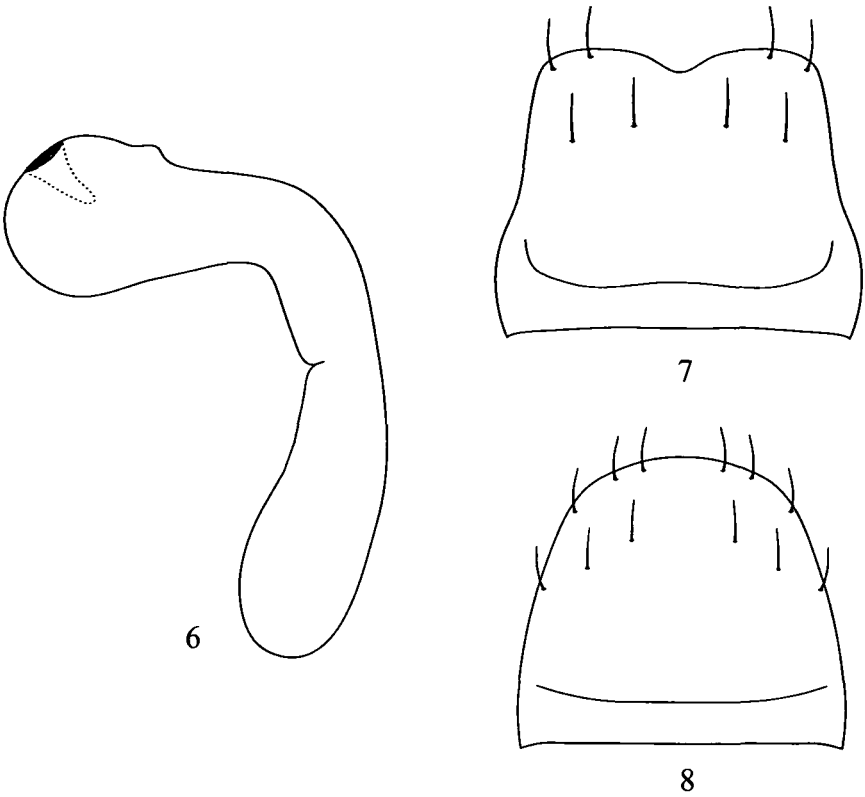
- CAMERON M. (1950): Staphylinidae (Coleoptera, Polyphaga). Exploration du Parc National Albert, Mission G.F. de Witte (1933-1935). Fasc. 59. — Brüssel, 85 pp.
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Author's address:

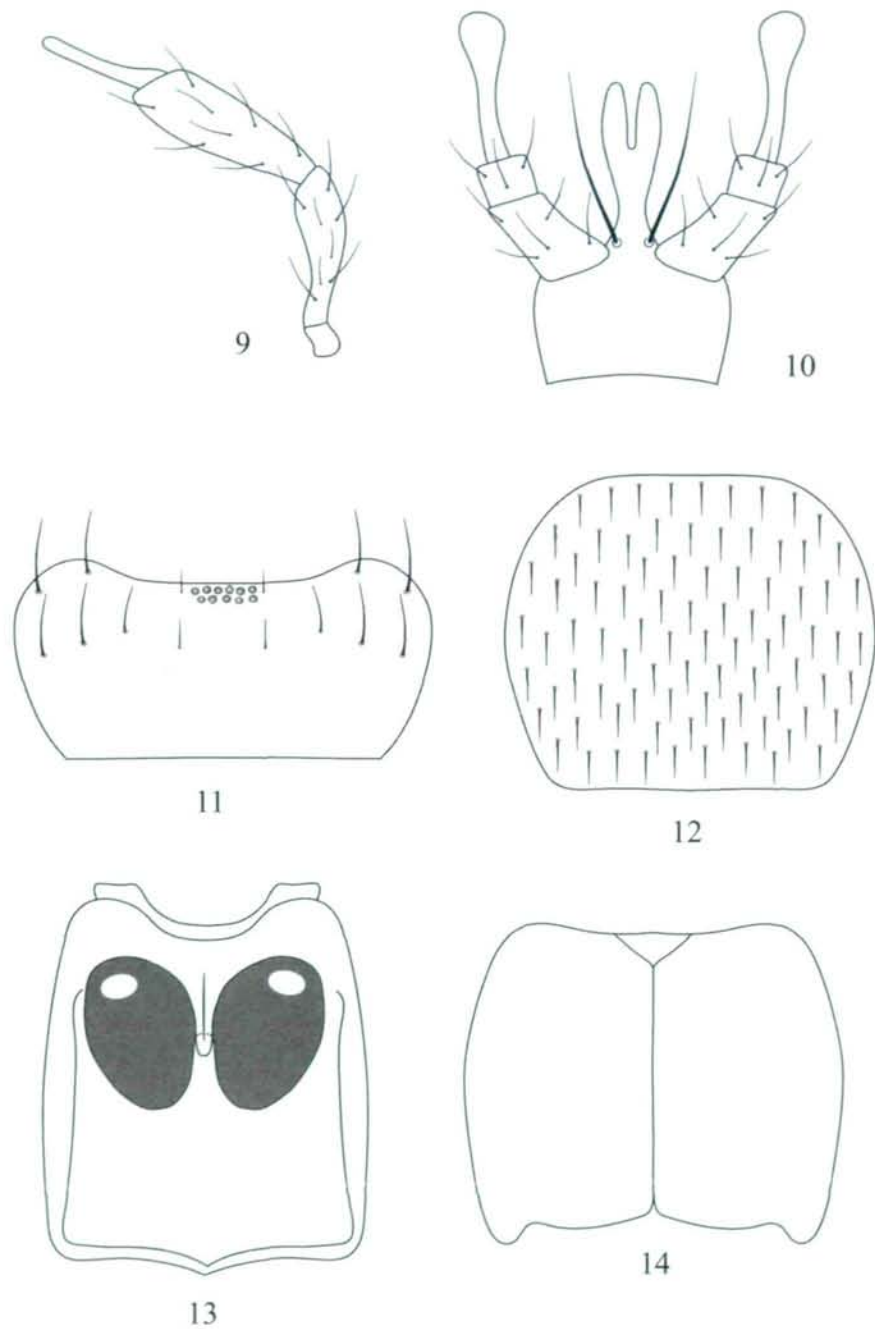
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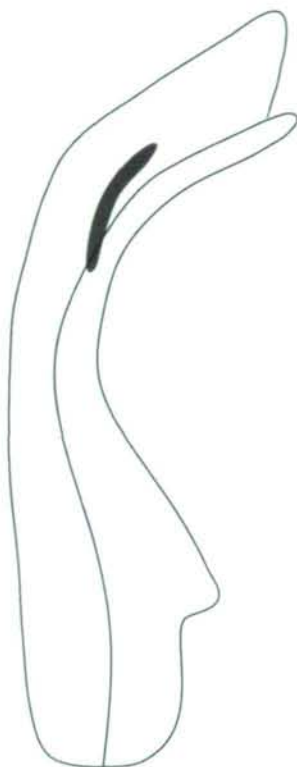
Figs 1-5: *Paratachyusa* gen.nov.: maxillary palpus (1), labium (2), labrum (3), mesosternum and metasternum (4), shape of elytron (5).



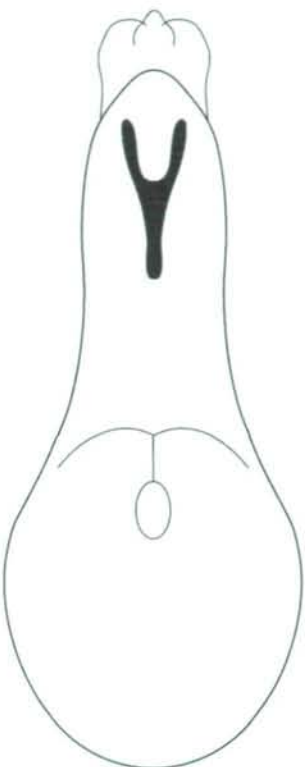
Figs 6-8: *Paratachyusa luzonica* spec.nov.:spermatheca (6), tergite 8 (7), sternite 8 (8).



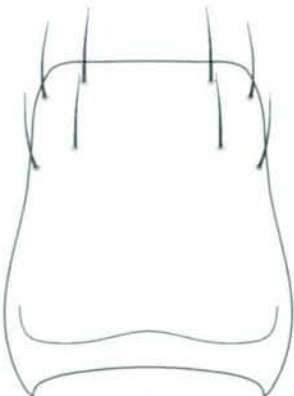
Figs 9-14: *Weineria* gen. nov.: maxillary palpus (9), labium (10), labrum (11), pronotal pubescence (12), mesosternum and metasternum (13), shape of elytra (14).



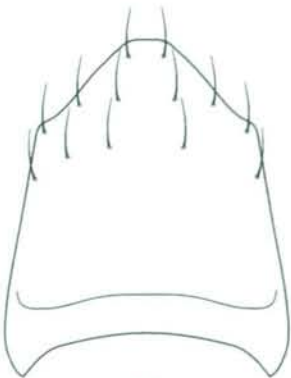
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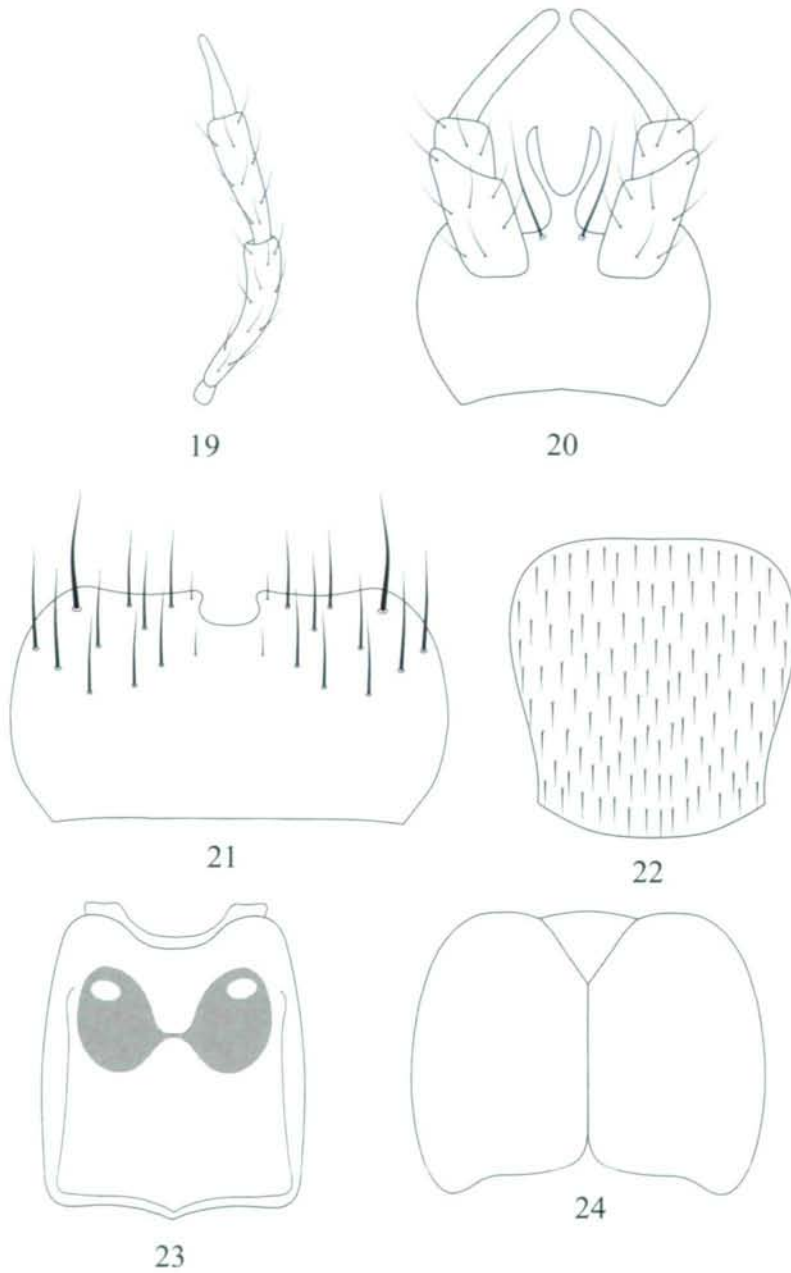


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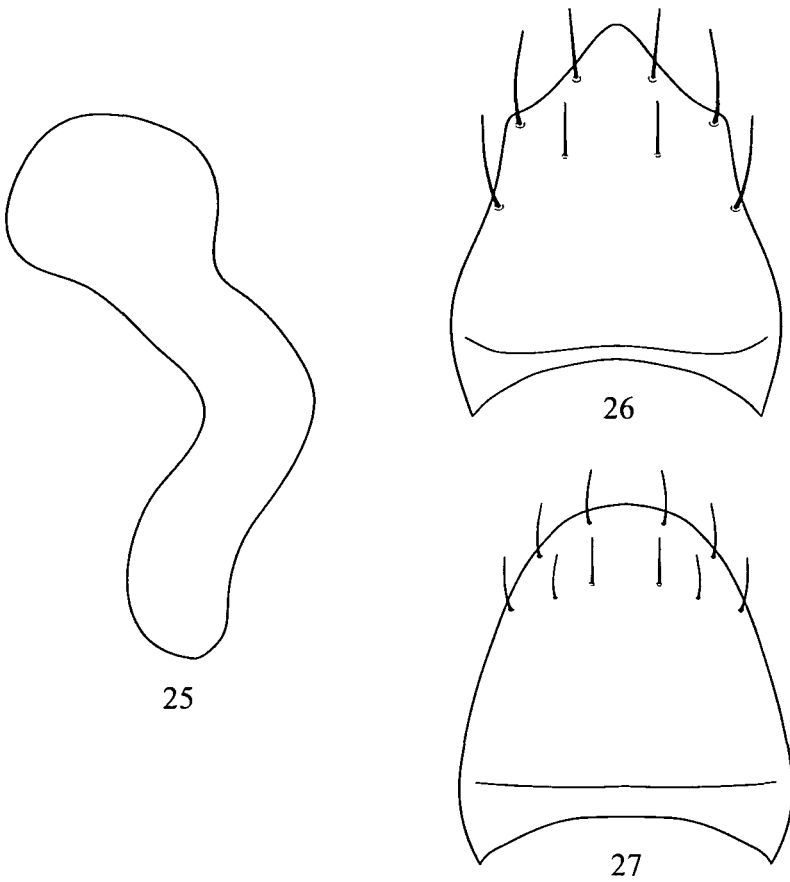


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Figs 15-18: *Weineria cincta* (PACE): aedeagus in lateral view (15), aedeagus in ventral view (16), tergite 8 (17), sternite 8 (18).



Figs 19-24: *Caenopoda* gen.nov.: maxillary palpus (19), labium (20), labrum (21), pronotal pubescence (22), mesosternum and metasternum (23), shape of elytra (24).



Figs 25-27: *Caenopoda tamdaoensis* (PACE): spermatheca (25), tergite 8 (26), sternite 8 (27).